

VOL. XLIII, No. 13,622.

ENGLAND'S GRAVE PROBLEMS.

REBELLION ABROAD AND PLOTS AT HOME.

GRAHAM'S BATTLE—AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR DYNAMITE PLOTS—TONE OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC—THE REFORM BILL.

LONDON, March 1.—Notwithstanding the introduction of the Reform Bill, Egypt still occupies a prior place in public thoughts. This afternoon's news from General Graham only partly relieves the week's suspense. The first dispatch, though announcing that the Arabs have been beaten at all points, is considered by soldiers to indicate an incomplete success for the English troops. General Graham's decision to encamp on the battlefield instead of advancing seems to mean that the Arab resistance is stubborn, and that in numbers the enemy is more formidable than was anticipated. Telegrams arriving as I close this dispatch may modify this opinion, but the first military impression is that General Graham has failed in the first day's fighting to do what is regarded as politically essential, namely, to destroy or to disperse totally the insurgent forces.

The Tory attack on General Gordon's first proclamation, which was dropped for ten days, has been suddenly renewed, the Marquis of Salisbury appearing resolved to harass the Ministry with little regard to the effect in Egypt. The second proclamation, with the threat of sending for British troops to punish all the Sudanese who will not change their conduct, is equally perplexing and startling. People suspect that the Ministers are withholding news of fresh difficulties at Khartoum, and public anxiety increases.

AMERICAN ORIGIN OF DYNAMITE PLOTS.

A dispatch from New-York to-day affirms that this week's dynamite disclosure attracts little attention there. Possibly it is not understood in America how completely Irish agents have succeeded in identifying America with their efforts to destroy life and property in England. It is proved beyond the possibility of doubt that explosives were planned to occur simultaneously in three of the largest and most central railway stations in London—at Victoria, Paddington and Charing Cross, each enclosing a huge hotel filled with guests. A fourth attempt at Ludgate Hill is reported to-day. From the clumsiness of the operators the explosion was only partial at Victoria, and failed wholly at the other three stations. The search of the baggage-rooms at Paddington and Charing Cross resulted in the same discovery. In both cases the officials found American valves made of American leather cloth, containing cakes of American dynamite called "Atlas powder," nearly 100 pounds altogether, of a kind never made in and never imported into England for any commercial or industrial purpose—the same which had previously been used in the explosions in Glasgow, Liverpool and London. They found also American detonators or American pistons, to be fired by American clock-work of American pattern and American manufacture. One valve contained an English newspaper, dated the sixth of February.

English journals point out that the money with which the materials have been bought and the agents paid has been publicly collected in America by public subscription in response to public appeals of Irish-American papers, publicly announcing in advance the purpose of dynamite war against England, and publicly exulting in every cowardly exploit accomplished.

ENGLISH FEELING TOWARD AMERICA.

I am bound to say that Englishmen, while anxious to believe in the good-will of America, wholly fail to comprehend the action of the American Government and the emptiness of American public opinion in the presence of continuing outrages on a friendly Power, plotted and prepared on American soil. The language of the English press, which has been heretofore singularly forbearing, shows signs of reaching the limit of patience.

The London Times declares that it is intolerable that England should be exposed to a succession of plots, not even secretly matured, from a Nation professing friendship. English laws against the manufacture of explosives having driven conspirators abroad, they find a safe harbor in America under a Government which does not meddle with them. This, adds *The Times*, is a state of things to which it is not possible that England should submit. Even if America were hostile, this dynamite war would not come within the limit of permissible hostilities. It appeals to respectable Americans knowing that they are ashamed of the inaction of their rulers, to make their voice heard and obeyed.

THE ALABAMA CASE REMEMBERED.

The Telegraph, admitting the difficulties of the case, points out that the Geneva Arbitration established the principle that the inadequacy of municipal law is no answer to a complaint of failure of due diligence in the observance of international obligations. It insists that the definition of due diligence enforced against England in the Alabama case now holds good against the Nation from whose shores a host of enemies more deadly than Confederate cruisers is continually dispatched.

A PROBABLE TREATY PROPOSED.

The Spectator observes that not only the American reputation, but American lives are endangered by these monstrous villainies, and asks whether England must wait for the sudden destruction of a hundred leading Americans and their wives aboard a steamer carrying dynamite machines before it can hope that America will perform the most ordinary offices of friendship. It suggests that although Congress cannot compel the State of New-York to alter its laws, it can sanction a treaty binding both Nations to make conspiracy to injure foreign cities a penal offense. The English Government will probably make a friendly proposal for negotiations of this sort.

The papers of every party and class express similar opinions, while in private Englishmen of known friendship to America are asking whether that country really means to persevere in giving refuge to Irish scoundrels and license to Irish crime until Europe, unjustly or justly, shall cease to regard America as the Asiatia of Christendom.

THE REFORM BILL.

The Reform Bill, which Mr. Gladstone moved on Thursday for leave to introduce, was expounded in a speech of extraordinary vigor and incisiveness. The speech abounds in details too complex to be summarized. In its general scope it answers pretty

accurately to the forecasts of the bill, and proceeds on the principle that the male head of every household, whether living in borough or county, may vote.

The first surprise of the measure is the creation of a new service franchise in boroughs. This is intended to give votes to public officers and to servants who are really heads of families but are not otherwise qualified. The existing franchises, whether in borough or county, are practically undisturbed. Large as the measure is, it is curiously Conservative in spirit. The franchise is still treated as a privilege, and not as a right. Property, not manhood, remains the basis of suffrage. Nobody votes by virtue of citizenship, while by virtue of property men may still have several votes each. Every notion of adapting actual suffrage to any abstract theory is carefully discarded. The redistribution of seats is expressly postponed, but Mr. Gladstone clearly indicated the lines he will follow hereafter, if he remains in office, with respect to the individuality of constituencies, allowing only a qualified influence to mere numbers, wholly rejecting the idea of equal electoral districts, and pledging himself not to reduce the number of Irish representatives. The bill is well received on the whole, though sundry Radicals already threaten to insist upon the adoption of their cretches, while the Tories, aware that it will be impossible to oppose the extension of the franchise, mean to base their resistance on the ground that no scheme of redistribution is proposed.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

The resignation of Sir Henry Brand as Speaker on Monday and the election of Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel on Tuesday was attended with a graceful and stately ceremonial, preserving every incident of ancient practice. There was general good feeling throughout the House, a few of the Parallels being excepted. Mr. Peel's speech won for him instant respect and admiration.

SALVINI'S TRIUMPH.

Salvini's reappearance as *Orpheus* at Covent Garden on Thursday attracted an immense assembly. His acting showed the same magnificent qualities and the same unrivaled power as formerly. The audience displayed enthusiasm of a kind seldom seen in England. Mr. Browning was observed standing on his seat and waving handkerchiefs. The ladies were throwing bouquets from boxes and there was cheering all over the house. G. W. S.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

EUROPEAN NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE CZAR AND EMPEROR WILLIAM—VARIOUS TOPICS.

LONDON, March 1.—An interchange of views is passing between Berlin and Vienna as to the advisability of the presence of the Austrian Emperor at the conference of the Czar and the Emperor William. The Hungarian Ministers are opposed to the participation of Austria in the conference. But Prince Bismarck is in favor of the meeting of the two. Court and official circles in Berlin hold that the consultation of the three Emperors may lead to a revival of the Holy Alliance directed against continental movements for liberal institutions.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The opening of the Reichstag is awaited with unusual interest. The Emperor will not be present on that occasion. Prince Bismarck will appear when the Lasker incident comes up for discussion. The *Cologne Gazette* asserts that Mr. Bismarck has only postponed his resignation, and that he will solicit his removal from Berlin next autumn.

THE QUEEN'S CONTINENTAL TRIP.

The time and arrangements for the Queen's journey to the Continent will not be known till the last hour. The apprehensions of the Queen have been increased by the events of the week, and she fears strongly that some act of violence may be attempted. She will return to England in the latter part of April, when, after staying at Windsor for a few weeks, she will go to Balmoral, and remain there till autumn. The Queen will thus be absent from London during the entire season.

PREPARATIONS FOR A FANCY DRESS BALL.

No society affair is attracting more attention at present than the fancy dress ball projected to take place in May to raise funds for founding an art school at the Royal Institute for Painters. The notable feature of this will be historic processions, for for which artists as Alma Tadema, W. J. Mordaunt, Randolph Caldecott, Edward Gregory, E. Abbey and others have designed groups.

DEFENDING LADY LYTON.

For the purpose of defending the memory of Lady Lyton against statements made in "The Life and Literary Remains of Lord Lyton," recently published, her friends are issuing selections from her autobiography which show that Bulwer only obtained the consent of Lady Lyton to her marriage, to marry him, under passionate appeals. Bulwer told her that within six weeks of her marriage she would be a free woman, and that she would be free to marry whom she pleased. She was deceived. Her friends are now endeavoring to show that she was deceived. Her friends are now endeavoring to show that she was deceived. Her friends are now endeavoring to show that she was deceived.

MASONIC CELEBRATION IN BRUSSELS.

The reconciliation of the Dutch, Belgian and French Freemasons has been demonstrated at a series of Masonic feasts held in Brussels. Delegations of Dutch Masons and from all the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Orient of Italy met with the Belgian Grand Lodge. Fifteen hundred masons were present. Since the French delegation has returned to Paris proposals have been read for the Grand Orient for general remembrance of the European lodge to the Grand Lodge of England against the decision which places members of the Grand Orient outside the Masonic pale.

FRENCH LABOR AGITATION.

The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the industrial crisis has been receiving evidence from the masters of the trades unions. The masters deny the existence of a serious crisis. They attribute the temporary embarrassment to the exorbitant demands of the workmen. The president of the union of master carpenters, in explaining the competition with Germany in his trade, said: "Rough timber costs only 12½ francs per cubic metre. In Germany, while in France it costs 55 francs. When we are 2½ francs a day in Germany, in France 8 francs. French workmen formerly gave fifteen hours work for 4 francs; now they only give five hours for 8 francs. Several delegates of the workmen have protested against the competition of foreign laborers who come to France and work for lower wages than native artisans are willing to accept. They favored also State insurance for workmen provided that workmen were not forced to contribute thereto.

H. DE BRAZZA'S MOVEMENTS.

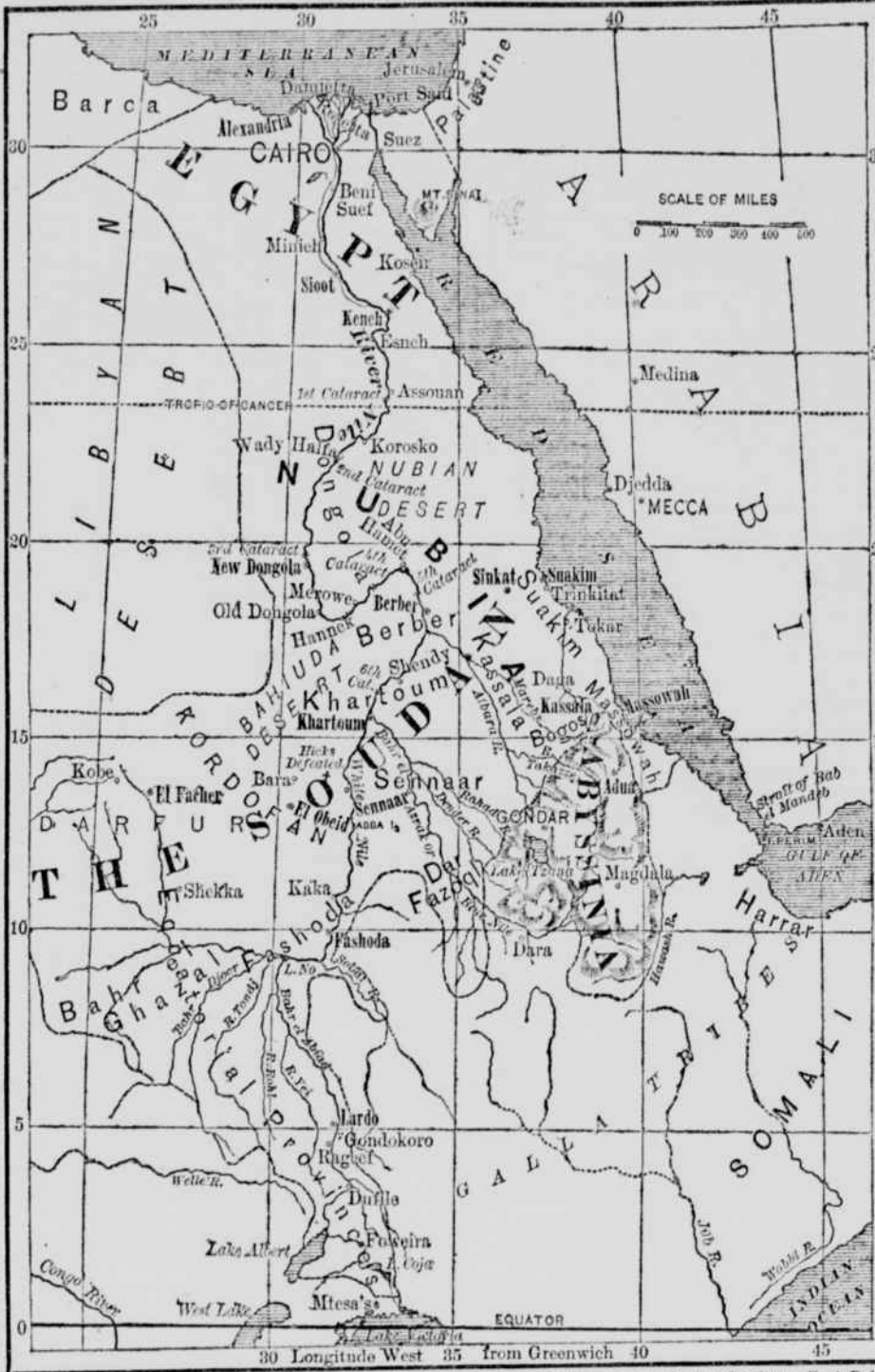
Advices from Gabon, West Africa, of January 16, bring authentic intelligence concerning M. De Brazza, the French explorer. At that date he was at Brazzaville, on the Agoué branch of the Congo river, waiting for money and stores to supply the wants of the mission and without which he will be obliged to abandon his expedition.

THE FORTESCUE-GARMOYLE CASE.

The Fortescue-Garmoyne case of promise case continues the ruling sensation. Earl Cairns, the father of the recent lover, resents the revelation which continues to appear in the press. There will remain nothing new to be revealed at the trial. Miss Fortescue's friends assert that the last letter written by Lord Garmoyne to that lady was a veritable insult. He had left Miss Fortescue at Brighton, pretending that he would return on the following day and take her to his ancestral home at Bournemouth. But instead of this he sent a letter

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THE SCENE OF THE LATEST BRITISH VICTORY.



The map clearly shows the field of General Graham's operations on the seaboard of the Sudan. Fort Baker, near which Friday's battle was fought, is a temporary outpost of Khartoum. To the southeast, in close proximity, are the Tob wells, where General Graham and his troops passed Friday night, and Tokar, upon which an advance was made yesterday.

REBELS DEFEATED IN EGYPT.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S VICTORIOUS ATTACK.

THE ARABS REPULSED NEAR TRINKAT WITH THE LOSS OF 1,000.

LONDON, March 1.—The British forces under General Graham defeated the rebels near Trinkat yesterday in a battle which raged all day. The enemy fought desperately and with much bravery, but were beaten at every point. According to advices received at the War Office, the losses of the British were 24 killed, including four officers, and 142 wounded. The rebels were repulsed after 1,000 of their men had been killed.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BATTLE.

On Thursday night the expedition encamped near Fort Baker. The infantry bivouacked in front, the cavalry in the rear. The troops were all assembled before sunset except the 65th Regiment, which arrived at eight. On Friday morning fires were quickly kindled and coffee made. Breakfast over, the forces were quickly formed in an oblong square, the front and rear of which were longer than the sides owing to the different strength of the regiments. The Gordon Highlanders in line formed the advance, with two Gatling guns and one Gardner in the right corner, and two Gardner and one Gatling in the left corner. The 58th Regiment in line formed the right-hand side of the square; the Black Watch Regiment the rear.

The whole strength of the British forces was something less than 4,000 men. The length of the front was 350 yards. The Hussars acted as scouts and advanced in a semicircle a thousand yards ahead, covering the front and flanks of the main force.

FIRING OPENED BY THE REBELS.

The troops advanced over sand-knolls and scrub for a mile from Fort Baker, along the Tob road, when the rebels opened fire with their Remington rifles, but the range was too long and their shots proved ineffective. The rebels in swarms occupied the high ground in front and on the flanks of the British army. They retired slowly, as the English advanced, keeping within about 1,200 yards of the main body of the English forces. The British cavalry followed, covering the rear, upon the left, formed in three lines, and distant some 300 yards from the main army.

At 9:30 the gunboat Sphinx fired four rounds from Trinkat harbor, but the range was too great. The shells burst a mile short of the enemy's position. The firing was stopped, as the shells were dangerous to the English. The cavalry and mounted infantry advanced on the left to touch the rebels who moved obstinately, though they were not indisposed to fight. The infantry continued to advance steadily. Two or three times a halt was made in order to allow the sailors and artillery, who were dragging the guns, to rest. The square was well maintained, but where the ground was difficult the men marched by fours right in columns of companies.

ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

After an advance of three miles had been accomplished the earthworks of the rebels came in sight. Guns were mounted and standards were flying in the sultry air. The rebel fire had now almost ceased except on the extreme right and left, where it still continued to be directed at the scouts. The British stepped forth as if on a holiday parade, the bagpipes playing and the Highlanders footing cheerily. They advanced till they were within 800 yards of the rebels' position, where an old sugar mill was standing, surrounded by a number of native huts, and where also stood a fort with two guns. Here a halt was ordered and the scouts rejoined the cavalry. Neither force seemed disposed to open fire. At last "Attention" was called, whereupon the rebels seeing the British move began the battle with a shell from a Krupp gun captured from the Egyptians. The shell passed wide over the square. The next two shots were aimed with greater accuracy and the shells burst close to the British, wounding several.

The rebels maintained a rattling fusillade with small arms, sending hundreds of bullets which whizzed around the ears of the British. A man of the Gordon Highlanders was flung to fall, badly wounded. As the shots increased the ambulance surgeons were fully occupied. The English advanced steadily in a square without answering the rebel fire till they passed the north face of the rebel works. At this point a piece of a shell wounded Colonel Baker in the face and twenty men were hit.

the tribes beyond Khartoum will ridicule General Gordon's somewhat pompous proclamation.

SAVED FROM A SINKING SCHOONER.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Captain Amiot, of the British steamship *Memora*, arrived from Liverpool this morning. He reports that he had heavy weather during the voyage and that off the banks of Newfoundland he was encompassed by icebergs from which it was impossible to extricate the ship without damage. The result was that in the midst of the fog and in the darkness of night the steamer struck one of the icebergs, tearing a hole in her bow so large that the remainder of the vessel was not without apprehensions as to her safety. She, however, proceeded, and on February 29, at 4 p.m., when thirty-six miles east of Cape Henry, came in sight of the schooner *Jacob Kingle*, waterlogged and breaking up. The crew were signaling the steamer for assistance. Captain Amiot sent off the boats and brought the crew to the steamer. They gave names as Jacob Kingle, master, of Barnegat, N. J.; Robert Linn, mate, Jersey City; J. W. Pharo, steward, Barnegat; and John Harvey, John Hoffner and Martin Guit, foreigners. Captain Amiot says that he had previously taken an American ship, which was not more than half a mile distant. While he is confident that they must have been seen and their condition known, he kept on his course as though nothing was happening. The weather was cold. They were nineteen hours in this exposed state in the rigging and all expecting the vessel to go down at any moment, when the boats from the *Memora* reached them. The *Kingle* was loaded with lumber and was bound for Norfolk. She was owned by John S. Hullin, of New-York, and must have sunk soon after the crew were taken off. They are now in the city and are being cared for by G. W. Jones & Co., shipbuilders, agents for Mr. Hullin.

THE WRECK IN NEW-HAVEN HARBOR.

THE LAST MAN ON THE SUNKEN SCHOONER SAILED—A MYSTERY SOLVED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 1.—In the biting cold of last evening, a boat's crew composed of seven, Captain Thomas W. Perry, Charles Parkerton and Alden C. Roberts of New-Haven; Edward Smeed of Providence, mate of the schooner *Emma F. Angell*; Charles Johnson, a Swedish seaman on the *Angell*; and Ross Ingalls, second mate of the schooner *Albert W. Smith*, attempted the rescue of the man who had been freezing all day in the rigging of the schooner *Jane*, off the mouth of the harbor. Huge bonfires were kindled on the shore to guide them. They found the sailor still alive. The old man realized that his last chance had come. Freely he lowered himself by a rope to the rescuers, who seized him by the legs, dragged the almost insensible form into the boat and pulled ashore as rapidly as possible. He was kindly cared for at Donald McDonald's house at South End, where the rest of the crew were. His name is John Kelly; he is an American. He is fifty-eight. He will not die from the effects of his exposure. It is not at all certain that it will be necessary to amputate his feet. The other members of the crew are badly frost-bitten. The mystery attached to the schooner wrecked in the harbor yesterday morning, has been solved. She is the *Jane*, Captain Charles E. Donnelly, of Portland, bound from Elizabethport, New-Jersey, to Portland, with a cargo of two hundred tons of iron ore consigned to the Portland Rolling Mills. She had been driven around outside the harbor and was trying to make port when she sank. Her crew escaped safely. She probably is raised soon.

THE MARRIAGE OF BLACKS AND WHITES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 1.—An important case has just been decided here in the Police Court. Robert Bailey, colored, some weeks ago was married to a young white woman. Under the statutes of Ohio, the marriage or cohabitation of white persons with those having the least taint of African blood is made a criminal act. On complaint being made, Bailey was arrested and tried in the Police Court for the offense. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, and to be imprisoned three months. His counsel entered a motion at once for a new trial, and gave bail for a hearing of the case at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas. It is said that there are over 100 Africans married to white women in the city, and another hundred living with white women without having been married to them. There is only one white man in Toledo who is married to a colored woman, and he is married to a girl, and seems as much attached to her as though she were of pure Anglo-Saxon blood. The marriage of the colored man to the white woman, which was made a test case of the constitutionality of the law, before proceeding to break the bonds already formed between the two, Bailey is anxious to have the law in the Bailey case has been sentenced to the Workhouse for a long term, having no means with which to pay her fine.

A COMPANY OF ACTORS IN TROUBLE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CLEVELAND, March 1.—Edward Clayburg's Cretaceous Theatre Company, of which William Dixon, the left comedian of the combination, is the manager, is in search of his manager. He says that Clayburg left the company in Ann Arbor, Mich., on Saturday evening and started for Cleveland ostensibly for the purpose of replenishing the treasury by paying some of his jewels. He left the company \$25 with which to go to Port Huron, where they were booked for Monday night. The star, Edith Heston, abandoned them at Ann Arbor, and the company of four comedians, one of whom they arrived in Detroit found that they lacked \$15 of the money necessary to carry them to Port Huron. They telegraphed for help to Clayburg in this city, but he answered that he could do nothing for them. A large amount of salary is to all the members of the troupe, and Dixon is anxiously searching for the missing manager. It is supposed that Clayburg has left the city. The company are to have closed the season at Canton, Ont., two weeks hence.

A CALL FOR A NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

BOSTON, March 1.—At the meeting of the Massachusetts Reform Club today a call was adopted and is to be issued inviting "Liberal and progressive men of different States who heartily believe in civil service reform, the reduction of rates of revenue, and the cessation of silver coinage to a conference of liberal reformers, without distinction of party, to be held in New-York in May, to give in nomination candidates for President and Vice-President in full sympathy with the above principles." During the entire session of the club, the Republican and the Independent Democrats of the State, Congressman Lyman, Mr. Haskell, of the *Boston Herald*, and Samuel Bowles are among its members.

OHIO IRON WORKERS AND THE TARIFF.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 1.—A grand tariff mass-meeting was held at the Ohio House of Representatives last evening. A large number of iron workers and manufacturers were present, representing millions of dollars of capital. Addresses were made by T. H. Wells, A. B. Cornell, J. G. Butler and others. A memorial to Congress praying the defeat of the Morrison tariff bill was adopted. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one. A committee will go to Washington this week to present the memorial and also before the Ways and Means Committee.

COEDUCATION AT COLBY UNIVERSITY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

BOSTON, March 1.—At the banquet of the alumni of Colby University of Maine, at Youngs last night, one of the noticeable features was the presence of two of the women graduates. The Rev. Dr. Pepper, president of the institution, expressed himself as favorably impressed with the experiment of coeducation. Professor William Matthews, of Chicago, a graduate of Colby, advocated coeducation. The condition of the institution was never so encouraging as it is at present.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

DEATH RESULTING FROM INJURIES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Mrs. Mary Kelly, who leaped from the third story of her dwelling during a fire there last night, and fractured her skull, died from the injuries this morning.

FOR SELLING PISTOLS TO BOYS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Six persons accused of selling pistols to the boys of the Thimble Street Path in Philadelphia have been held for trial. The parents of the boys to whom the deadly weapons were sold intend to press the prosecution.

EXTORTION FOR INCENDIARISM.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 1.—Jeremiah Duncan, convicted some time ago of incendiarism in this city, was sentenced to-day to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

A LUMBER-LADEN SCHOONER WRECKED.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Captain Amiot, of the British steamship *Memora*, at the port, reports that on Feb. 29, thirty-six miles east of Cape Henry, he met the schooner *Jacob Kingle*, lumber-laden, from Norfolk for New-York, waterlogged and breaking up. He took off the captain and crew and brought them to this port.

A TOWN TREASURER DEPOSED.

TACONIC, Mass., March 1.—De Witt C. Carpenter, for the past ten years town treasurer of Taconic, was deposed from office on account of alleged irregularities in his accounts.

A FLURRY IN LACKAWANNA.

EXTRAORDINARY DEALINGS IN THE STOCK.

AN ATTEMPT TO CORNER IT PARTLY SUCCESSFUL—S. V. WHITE AS A STOCK-POOL MANAGER.

The recent extraordinary activity in the stock of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad culminated yesterday in an attempt to "corner" the stock. It has been known that a strong pool in the stock was formed recently, which comprised, it is said, Jay Gould, Samuel Sloan, E. S. Higgins, Russell Sage and other prominent directors of the company, and H. B. Claflin, William S. Dunn, of H. B. Claflin & Co., and S. V. White. The names of some of the members of the combination have not been made known. S. V. White, a prominent member of the Stock Exchange, is said to have had the management of the pool account. He has been a persistent buyer of the stock and on Monday, when the price fell more than 2 per cent, he readily bought a large part of the stock which was offered for sale. It was not known then whether the unusual sales were of "long" stock or whether the decline in the price was the result of an attack by the "bears." Mr. White is said now to have been somewhat disturbed by the free selling on that day.

It was the common opinion in Wall Street yesterday that he had since learned that the sellerson Monday were two members of the pool who are also directors of the railroad company. It was supposed also that his purchases during the week had been made for the pool account after consultation with some of the members of it. At any rate Mr. White yesterday sent notices to the members of the Stock Exchange to whom he has loaned the stock, saying that he should buy in under the rule any stock not delivered at the usual hour. The notices were not in the customary form, but were evidently printed for the occasion. They were sent out about the time of the opening of the Exchange.

A BUSK DEMAND FOR CASH STOCK.

The first price of the stock showed no change from the close on Friday, but immediately there sprang up a sharp demand for cash stock. The difference in price between cash and regular stock soon amounted to over 5 per cent, and before the buying under the rule began the stock sold at 137½ for immediate delivery, while in the regular way it was selling below 132. The excitement became great, but it was intensified by the later purchases for non-delivery, when the price touched 139½ while regular stock was selling at about 130½. The rostrum on the floor of the Stock Exchange was surrounded by excited brokers, some of whom pushed their way up into the rostrum itself. President Hatch considered the emergency sufficient to demand his presence. Many of the brokers who had failed to make their deliveries of the stock before 2:15 p.m. were shaking rolls of certificates at the chairman, who is obliged to accept such tenders after he has received notice to close the contract in default.

MR. WHITE'S BRANCH OFFICE IN THE BOSTON.

A considerable amount of Lackawanna stock had been bought in under the rule when Mr. White, about twenty minutes before the closing of business, went to the rostrum. He wore an unusual black stock hat, which he did not remove. The omission was politely supplied by President Hatch, who placed the hat on the desk. For the first time in the history of the Stock Exchange it is said, a broker practically opened a branch office in one corner of the rostrum. The chairman stated that Mr. White would receive there any stock which he wished to have been delivered, and that he was besieged by brokers clamorous to fulfill their contracts. Mr. White accepted the stock and wrote orders for the payments of \$100,000 in cash. He was able to deliver the full amount of stocks required from them, the chairman, on notice from the pool manager, bought in the balance under the rule. It is understood that Mr. White in twenty minutes took in some 5,000 or 6,000 shares of the stock. The official purchases amounted to about 6,800 shares more. Mr. White's only stock in the Lackawanna was 400 shares; Dominick & Dickerman, 200; Martin Leach & Co., 200; Martin & Runyon, 200; Garfield & Co., 200; and W. H. & Co., 200. The total amount of stock purchased by Mr. White and his associates was 10,000 shares. Those for whom purchases were made by the direct order of Mr. White were John B. Clark & Co., 500 shares; H. K. Knox & Co., 500; Russell Sage, 900; Warden & Co., 500; and M. E. De Rivas & Co., 1,200. In the majority of instances these amounts were only balances after partial deliveries of \$100,000 each. When the pool sounded the close of business at 3 o'clock contracts amounting to several thousand shares had not been settled.

EXCITEMENT CONTINUING AFTER BUSINESS HOURS.

The reported business in Lackawanna yesterday was 188,230 shares, but it is certain that the actual transactions were much larger. By some persons it was estimated that they were more than 250,000 shares. The stock closed quiet at 129½@129½, a final advance of 1½ per cent, after having sold in regular way at 133½. The excitement did not subside with the close of business. Until late in the afternoon the office of S. V. White & Co. was filled with brokers, clerks and messenger boys waiting for checks. Some of the brokers did not hesitate to express their indignation at the delay without naming words. At times there were noisy threats of violence from some persons in the room. One of the brokers in an exchange-place firm stated that he had delivered 3,500 shares of the stock before the end of the delivery hour, and that he did not receive a check until 10 o'clock. Those who tendered stock in the board-room did not secure their checks until a much later hour. It was impossible to have the checks certified at the close of business, but it was understood that any firm had been unable to make up its bank account for this reason. It was said to be probable that the uncashed checks of S. V. White & Co. for \$1,000,000 would amount to nearly two million dollars. It was not anticipated, however, that there would be any further complication for the stock for "corner" Lackawanna stock. Mr. White was at his office only a short time yesterday, but inquiry at his house on Columbia Heights last night was met with the reply that he was not at home.

RUMORS, SURMISES AND INCIDENTS.

There were many rumors and surmises in Wall Street as to the speculators who had been caught in the "corner." The suggestion was made that some of the principal "bears," Addison Cammack, Mr. Woerisholler and Henry N. Smith, were the real surmise. Mr. Woerisholler, who usually deals in 10,000 shares, told the stock for some time, and had not an interest in the stock for some time, and he laughed at the report that Mr. Cammack or Mr. Smith had been found to be largely short of it. The fact that a considerable amount of stock had been bought in for the account of Russell Sage caused both merriment and discussion. It was suspected by some brokers that the purchases for him were not real, or that they were made in consequence of "privileges" which he had issued.

There were the usual incidents which attend any extraordinary fluctuations in the stock market. On Monday telegraphed orders for the stock for immediate use is said to have brought into the market a large amount which had been held for investment. It was stated that the New-York Life Insurance Company sold in the afternoon 30,000 to 40,000 shares at a handsome advance.

WHAT MR. CLATIN SAYS.

Horace B. Claflin was seen at his house in Brooklyn last night, with regard to the reports that he was a member of the Lackawanna pool. "That's the first I heard of it," he said jocularly. "If I am interested I wish somebody would send me the profits. I wish I were interested. No, I have no interest in the stock, and the only person connected with our firm who has had any stock is Mr. Dunn. He had 500 shares, which he sold out to-day. There's no man in my business, I guess, who has